

the Assembly, which seems likely to prove

For example, it is said by some that Mr. Sherman should not have admitted that a re-issue of legal-tenders below \$300,000,000 amount, and the receipt of legal-tenders for customs duties, were desirable. But these steps, if taken, involve no injury to the public credit, and no injustice to the public creditor, if, as we believe, the Government can command the means necessary for redemption on the 1st of January. In that case, legal-tenders issued or received for customs will be simply gold notes, maintained in their value by exchangeability for gold at any branch of the Treasury, and liable to depreciate only in the event that the Government fails to redeem them on demand. How large an amount of these notes

The discussion concerning Gerrit Smith's knowledge of John Brown's plans, reaches, to-day, what may prove its final stage. We print a letter from John Brown, jr., containing, in full detail, a statement of his father's plans, of what Gerrit Smith knew concerning them, and of what he did not know. General John Cochrane accompanies this with a communication which seems to reconcile his own belief of Gerrit Smith's absolute truthfulness in the whole matter, with the statements of John Brown, jr., and which closes with the significant remark that "Mr. Frothingham authorizes me to say that he concurs in this view." If there be no mistake here, this may, therefore, be regarded as the natural end of the discussion. The upshot of it all is, that Gerrit Smith

Every one he permits his affairs to become so involved that he cannot disentangle them, and who then resorts to hard drinking as a solace, is in danger of a like fate. A mistake may be ruinous, and yet it is almost impossible for him to avoid making it. The harder he drinks the more rapidly he goes from worse to worse. The sharpest, shrewdest, cleverest, most dexterous man in the world, with capital and good chances and business reputation, and everything to help him, must come to insolvency in the end if he has not sense enough to maintain his sobriety; and he cannot be sure that there will not be a grim and ghastly supplement, a final bankruptcy of mind and of life—the pistol or poison, the coroner and the dead-house!

It is a mystery that another life utterly different should have the same structural end. Over in Brooklyn were a mere boy, homeless and friendless, whose father had driven him to the streets because he was incorrigibly idle and worthless. After only eighteen years of trial, he too concludes, having all Winter lived upon charity and slept in a cellar, that life is an incubrance, and the sooner he shuffles it off the better. The nice moralist must decide how far he may be considered responsible for the act. We can imagine a man of mature intellect

Time will gradually wear away most of the impressions received by the visiting statesmen from the New-York Legislature during their recent excursion to Trenton and Philadelphia. But they can never forget that ripe product of Democratic civilization—the Hon. John Egan, Speaker of the New-Yersey House of Assembly. Mr. Egan took pains to exhibit himself as an eater, a drinker, a travelling companion, an orator, a presiding officer and a representative.

It is well known that Mr. Dickens was in the habit of picking up odd names for his characters from signs, and wherever he could find them. When he saw or heard a queer one, he made a note of it. "Unlucky" has the appearance of a regular manufacture on the English newspapers notice the active word "Unlucky," a schoolmaster, against a Miss Marlow for breach of promise of marriage. She vowed her love for Heap when she was forty years old, and agreed, if she did not marry him, to pay him one-fourth of the property she might inherit, and also a yearly sum, beginning at £20 and doubling each year, till she should become his wife. Heap got neither hand nor the money, he brought